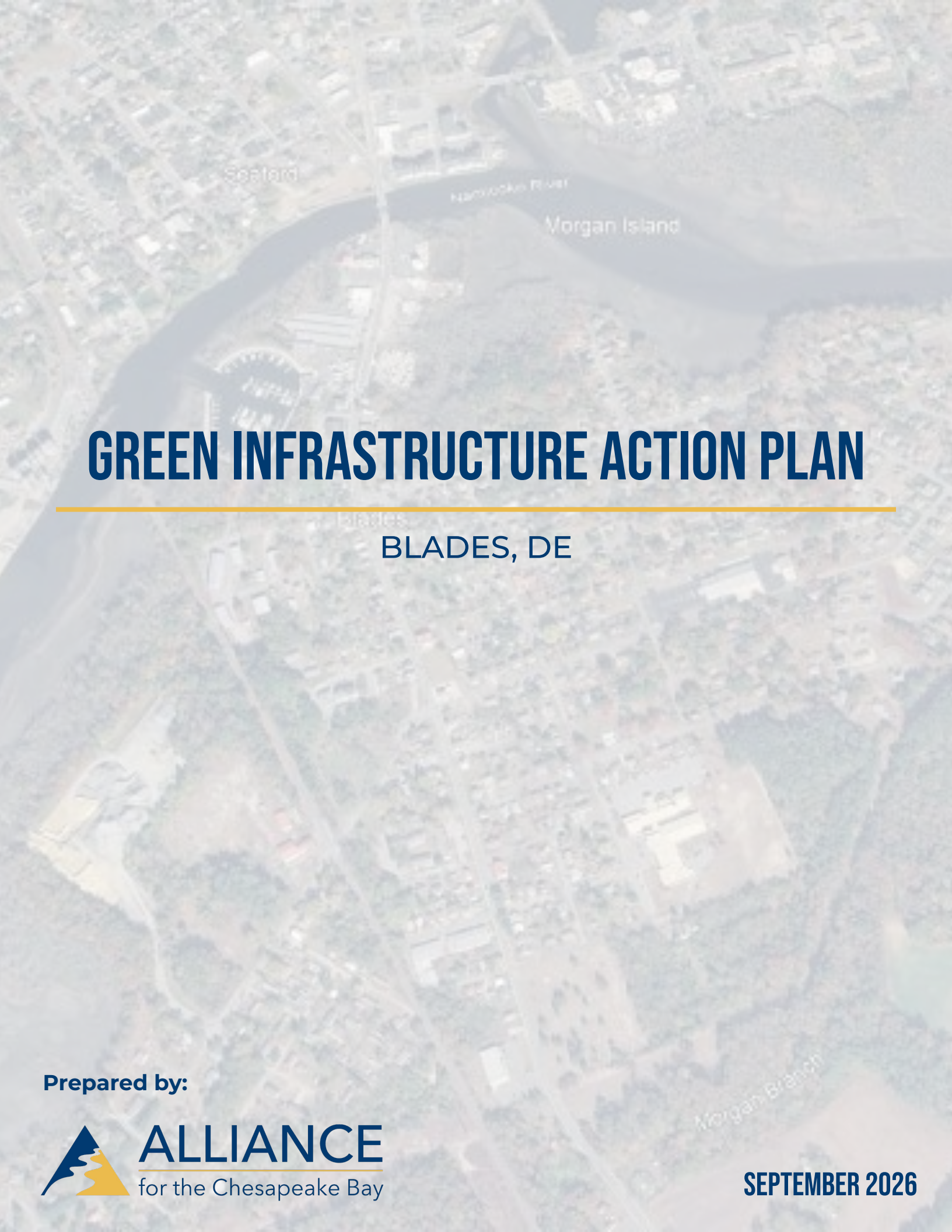


GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE ACTION PLAN

BLADES, DE

Prepared by:

ALLIANCE
for the Chesapeake Bay

SEPTEMBER 2026

PROJECT PURPOSE

This Green Infrastructure Action Plan is a guiding document that provides a list of recommendations to address stormwater runoff and reduce erosion in your community. In order to help town leadership make informed decisions when planning and pursuing funding for projects, the green infrastructure practices recommended in this plan come with a range of price and maintenance commitments. Each recommended green infrastructure practice also includes potential funding sources and implementation partners. By implementing these recommendations, your community can improve its climate resilience and contribute to the larger effort to improve the health of local waterways and the Chesapeake Bay.



WHAT IS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE?

Green infrastructure is an approach to water management that protects, restores, or mimics the natural water cycle. By using plants, permeable surfaces, rainwater harvesting, or landscaping, rain water will be stored on site, allowing it to infiltrate back into groundwater, which will reduce erosion of town property and reduce pollution entering local waterways. Green infrastructure can improve water quality, reduce flooding, increase wildlife habitat, and improve air quality.

STORMWATER

Runoff generated from rain and snowmelt that flows over land or impervious surfaces, such as paved streets, parking lots, and building rooftops, and does not soak into the ground.

ABOUT THE ALLIANCE FOR THE CHESAPEAKE BAY

The Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay (the Alliance) is a regional nonprofit organization focused on restoring the lands and waters of the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Our collaborative and action-oriented approach delivers on-the-ground solutions, technical assistance, and builds capacity to achieve healthier lands and cleaner water. We envision clean water and resilient landscapes, cared for by all the people who live, work, and play in the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Visit **allianceforthebay.org** to learn more.

ABOUT THE DELAWARE LEAGUE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS (DLLG)

Established in 1963, the League is a nonpartisan, non-profit, statewide organization. Local leaders come together for one common purpose — to improve everyday life for all Delawareans. DLLG's mission is to strengthen and support Delaware's local governments (towns, cities, and counties) through advocacy and development of effective leadership. The League strives to be a dynamic resource for local government advocacy, education, engagement, and best practices. DLLG serves as a unified voice and proactively represents local governments to help sustain highly livable, desirable, and vibrant communities.

SITE INFORMATION FOR BLADES, DE

42 MILES

When rain falls in Blades, it takes a 42-mile journey to the Chesapeake Bay by flowing through the waterways listed below:

- Nanticoke River to Tangier Sound to Chesapeake Bay



AREA OF FOCUS

This Green Infrastructure Action Plan focuses on town owned properties including Blades Town Park, the former Nanticoke Cleaners site (Brownfield site), Triangle Park, Little Meadows Community stormwater ponds, and the Town's Department of Public Works/Water Treatment Building.



Blades Town Park



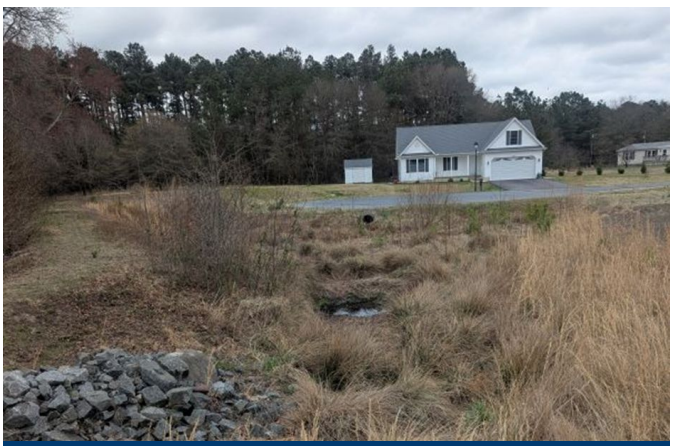
Former Nanticoke Cleaners Site



Triangle Park



Little Meadows Stormwater Ponds



Little Meadows Stormwater Ponds

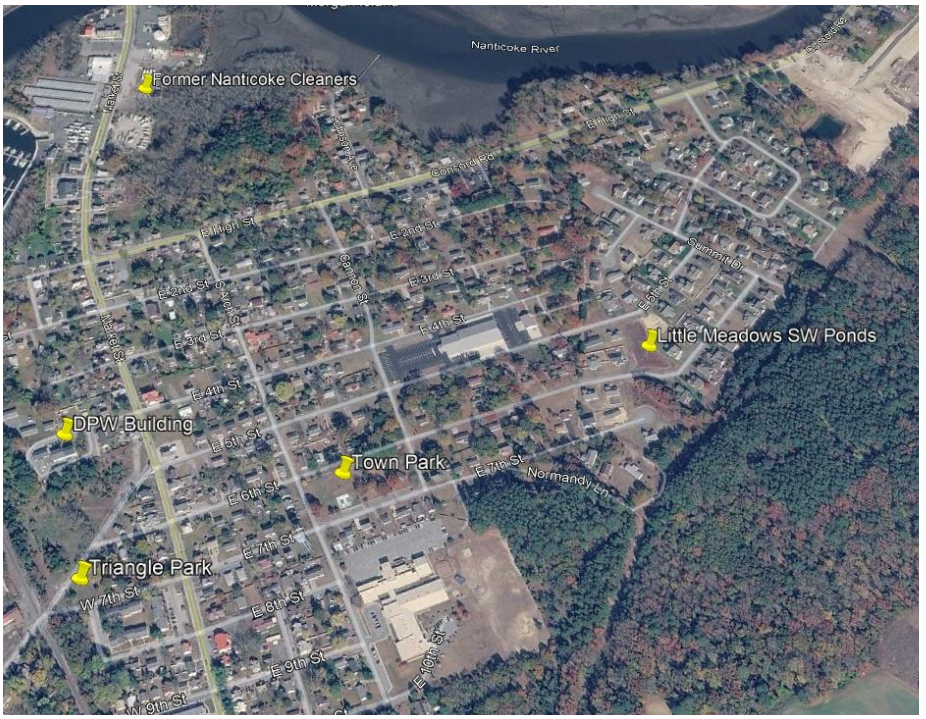


Blades Dept. of Public Works

KEY ISSUES IDENTIFIED & RECOMMENDATION REFERENCE TABLE

The recommendations in this plan focus on Brownfield site redevelopment potential, green infrastructure upgrades to local parks, improving the aesthetics of a local community's stormwater ponds, and the Town's DPW building landscaping.

The table below lists specific recommendations. Additional information on each specific recommendation follows on subsequent pages. General recommendations for the town are also included in this document.



SITE	ISSUE	GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PRACTICE	COST	MAINTENANCE	PAGE #
Former Nanticoke Cleaners property	Brownfield conditions	Site remediation	TBD	N/A	6
Blades Town Park	Non-native trees, clogged storm drains and catch basins	Tree replacement, storm drains and basins cleared	$		10
Triangle Park	Stormwater treatment	Rain garden/bioretention	$$		16
Little Meadows stormwater ponds	Aesthetics and water quality improvement	Trees and shrubs around ponds' perimeters	$		19
DPW / Water Treatment Bldg	Stormwater treatment	Perimeter landscaping and downspout treatment	$		22

1 FORMER NANTICOKE CLEANERS PROPERTY

LOCATION

Former Nanticoke Cleaners property (now Town-owned) 35 North Market Street. Currently a Brownfield Site.

BROWNFIELD SITES

Brownfield sites are previously developed properties (like old factories, gas stations, or warehouses) whose reuse is complicated by the presence or potential presence of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants, making them underused or abandoned. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) defines them and provides programs to help communities assess, clean up, and redevelop these lands for new uses, turning potential liabilities into community assets like parks, businesses, or housing, while also preventing development on pristine “Greenfields”.

The former Nanticoke Cleaners site is a Brownfield site and is located within an EPA Superfund site boundary for Blades groundwater. EPA is the lead agency for the Superfund site while DNREC manages the Nanticoke Cleaners site. Parameters which help to distinguish the two sites are the site Contaminants of Concern (COCs). The profiles are different for each site. Blades’ groundwater contaminants are PFOS (perfluorooctane sulfonate), PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid), cobalt, chromium, and lead. Nanticoke Cleaners site contaminants are PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) and vinyl chloride.

Town officials desire to explore their options on the property to include commercial development potential



Demolition of the former Nanticoke Cleaners site.



Current conditions on the former Nanticoke Cleaners site, now owned by Town of Blades.

IMPLEMENTATION

Potential Funding Sources

- West Virginia University, Technical Assistance to Brownfield Communities
  https://brownfields.wvu.edu/

  The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) funds Technical Assistance to Brownfields (TAB) programs nationwide to provide technical assistance to communities and stakeholders to help address their brownfield sites and increase their involvement in brownfields cleanup, revitalization, and reuse.

  Mid-Atlantic TAB (previously known as WVU TAB) provides these services throughout EPA Region 3 (this includes Delaware). The contact listed below is prepared to travel throughout Region 3 to meet with concerned communities about Brownfield sites in person.

  TAB staff and partners are available to educate stakeholders on Brownfield redevelopment topics, including:

  - How to Identify a Brownfield
  - Site Reuse Planning Options
  - Ways to Engage Your Community on a Project
  - Impacts on Public Health
  - Types of Environmental Assessments
  - Brownfield Funding Sources
  - Applying for Grants

  West Virginia University Contact
  Katie See, Assistant Director
  West Virginia Brownfields Assistance Center
  katie.see@mail.wvu.edu
  (304) 293-7002

Potential Funding Sources

- Delaware Brownfields -
  The DNREC Brownfields Development Program encourages the cleanup and redevelopment, reuse or expansion of properties which may be perceived to be environmentally contaminated. The program certifies properties as Brownfields, making them eligible for grant funding and tax credits as applicable. Financial assistance is available as reimbursement to eligible parties in the form of Brownfields grants funded by the Hazardous Substances Cleanup Act (HSCA) and low interest loans from the Brownfields Revolving Loan Fund. The Brownfields grant and loan fund help eligible borrowers pay for the cleanup of Brownfields.

- Benefits of Brownfields Redevelopment -
  DNREC has certified over 300 sites as Brownfields which have been successfully remediated and redeveloped and placed back into productive use. The Brownfields program has produced significant environmental, economic and social impact in Delaware.

  The University of Delaware has conducted a series of studies of the economic and social benefits of the Brownfields program:

  Economic Impact on Delaware's Economy: The Brownfields Program 2015

  UD Social Impact Assessment Report – Sharon Merriman-Nai

Related Documents:

Turning Brownfields Green, State Resources and Federal Grants to Invest in Your Community

Brownfield Process Flowchart

Brownfields Development Agreement Template

Application for Brownfield Certification and Grant Funding

Brownfields Grant Funding Policy

Brownfields Grant Eligible Expenses Manual and Reimbursement Application Instructions

Certified Brownfields List

SUGGESTED IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

- **Martha Corrozi Narvaez**
  Lead Policy Scientist
  Associate Director, Water Resources Center
  University of Delaware
  DGS Annex
  Newark, DE 19716
  mcorrozi@udel.edu

- **Brenda Haire**
  Hydrologist
  Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control
  391 Lukens Drive
  New Castle, DE 19720
  (302) 395-2680
  Brenda.haire@delaware.gov

DESIGN

TBD

PERMITTING:

Permits would be outlined by the EPA

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND VOLUNTEERS:

N/A

CO-BENEFITS

Clean up and redevelopment/reuse of the site could increase the commercial value and attractiveness of the property to new or expanding businesses. The Town would benefit from commercial redevelopment of the site as the landowner.

2 BLADES TOWN PARK



This town amenity has several opportunities for upgrades. The town staff in partnership with the Alliance has recently submitted a request for funding support through a proposal to the DNREC Outdoor Recreation, Parks and Trails Program, titled: “Blades Town Park Improvements.” This effort will hopefully advance the Town’s efforts to upgrade the access to park infrastructure through Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliance investments. This includes restroom upgrades and paved pathways for wheelchair access to the covered pavilion. This park also hosts the annual “Blades Night Out” community event. This free police-led event brings out local residents to enjoy free food, games and live music.

Other park improvement plans include increasing the tree canopy where appropriate and with native species, the potential for art in the park elements, clearing clogged storm drains, and more youth-oriented play opportunities. There is an elementary school immediately adjacent to the park so a nature play space would be a suggested upgrade to increase the offerings to the younger members of the community. Nature play spaces replace sterile metal and plastic structures with natural, sensory-rich environments. They can feature elements like log balances, boulder climbs, and willow tunnels. Often utilizing native plants, these spaces encourage children to connect directly with the local ecosystem through open-ended, imaginative play.

The park currently has several Callery (Bradford) Pear trees that are non-native and invasive. Callery Pear is an invasive species and spreads into natural areas by seed. Wild animals (primarily birds) eat the fruits and disperse the seeds as they travel. Like other invasive plants, Callery Pear can be quick to colonize and overwhelm disturbed habitat (whether from human or natural disturbance) where it outcompetes and prevents the growth of native plants.

Do not plant Callery Pear, and replace existing specimens when possible. The Maryland Department of Agriculture (MDA) regulates the sale of invasive plants, and Callery Pear is a prohibited species under Maryland law. Refer to the MDA's Maryland Prohibited Invasive Plant Law and Regulations resource page for more information and a list of all other regulated species.

In urban areas, the tree canopy provides an important stormwater management function by intercepting rainfall that would otherwise run off paved surfaces and be transported into local waters though the storm drainage system, picking up various pollutants along the way. Trees also reduce the heat island effect, reduce heating/cooling costs, lower air temperatures, reduce air pollution, increase property values, provide wildlife habitat, and provide aesthetic and community benefits such as improved quality of life.

Several native trees with white spring flowers can be grown instead of Callery Pear. Candidates include Fringetree (*Chionanthus virginicus*), Serviceberry (*Amelanchier*, several species), Green hawthorn (*Crataegus viridis*), Flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), and white-flowered varieties of Eastern redbud (*Cercis canadensis*).

MAINTENANCE

Maintenance of trees is an ongoing responsibility for their stewards. The initial care and maintenance efforts are moderate to high, but reduce over time as the trees mature. Tree maintenance includes initial watering and tying/staking the tree. Periodic watering during the dry/summer months will ensure appropriate moisture content of the soil. After year 1 and before the end of year 2 post planting, tree stakes and securing ties need to be removed to prevent long-term tree damage. 85% survival of planted trees is considered successful. Native trees reduce overall maintenance costs and increase survival rates.

The current stormwater drainage conveyances are severely clogged with leaf litter and other natural debris and some trash items. The local Department of Public Works should place the cleanout of the park's infrastructure on a regular inspection and maintenance schedule. A properly functioning drainage system will go a long way to improving park conditions following precipitation events. Although the soils in the park are rather sandy, the blocked drains impact the users experience and create the potential for mosquito breeding conditions to form.

COST

Professional planting starts around $100-$200 for small trees and quickly rises to over $1,000 for larger, more mature specimens, while grant-funded or volunteer projects can bring costs down substantially.

While the cost to clean the storm drains is not zero, implementing a periodic inspection program through the existing Public Works Department would greatly reduce the long-term maintenance costs of the system through regularly scheduled maintenance efforts.

IMPLEMENTATION

Potential Funding Sources

- Trees and Nature Play Space - Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership Program (ORLP)

  This program is administered by the National Park Service (NPS). ORLP provides funding to 1) to acquire land and water for parks and other outdoor recreation purposes in qualifying areas, and 2) to develop new or renovate existing outdoor recreation facilities that provide outdoor recreation opportunities to the public in qualifying areas. ORLP is a program within the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) State and Local Assistance Program, which provides matching grants to States. These funds awarded minimum request is $600,000 so it would need to be bundled with the additional practices listed in this Action Plan to qualify for funding. ORLP is dollar for dollar matching program, meaning it covers up to 50% of all project costs. Applicants are responsible for providing non-federal funds for at least 50% of project costs (or a minimum of $300,000).

  Program Contact: Matthew Russell
  Email: ORLP_Inquiries@nps.gov

IMPLEMENTATION

Potential Funding Sources

- Delaware Department of Agriculture Funding Opportunities - Delaware's Urban and Community Forestry Programs offer grants for tree projects on public land.

  https://agriculture.delaware.gov/forest-service/urban-and-community/funding-opportunities/

  Grants are open to all Delaware municipalities, homeowner associations, and certified 501(c)(3) non-profits, including schools and churches. Grants may require a 50-50 match in either cash (non-federal funds) or in-kind services, which can include volunteer or staff time, equipment rental, or supplies. Requests range from a minimum of $500 to a maximum of $9,000 depending on the grant program.

  Applications are evaluated after the deadline by a committee of the Delaware Community Forestry Council. Eligible projects must be performed on public lands within the community. Priority will be given to first-time applicants, Tree Friendly Communities, and projects with a focus on promoting diversity, equity, and inclusion.

  The Deadline to apply via the online application form is November 30, 2026 by 4:30 pm.

  https://agriculture.delaware.gov/forest-service/urban-and-community/funding-opportunities/

- Requirements for Chesapeake Tree Planting Grants -

  - Must be a municipality or certified 501(c)(3) organization based in the State of Delaware. Common types include nonprofit, religious, educational, charitable, scientific, or literary organizations.
  - **Must own land located in the Chesapeake Bay watershed** with a parcel registered in your organization's name that appears on your county's tax parcel list (must provide parcel number).
  - Must provide a 50-50 cost-share match in either cash or in-kind services. Sufficient volunteer hours for planning, organizing, and carrying out the project can meet this requirement without a need for cash.

IMPLEMENTATION

- **Benefits of Chesapeake Planting Grants** -
  - Grants can be a no-cost or low-cost way to beautify and enhance your community or your organization's campus and grounds.
  - Tree planting projects can bring your community or organization together to benefit the environment.

- **Technical Assistance** - Delaware Forest Service staff can help at every stage of the tree-planting project:
  - Meet with applicants to discuss their project
  - Identify a suitable site for the tree planting
  - Select the best species for the particular location
  - Help calculate volunteer hours and services for the match to reduce project costs
  - Schedule a planting day

- **How to apply:** The Delaware Forest Service Urban and Community Forestry Program also offers tree planting grants specifically to applicants in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Delaware Forest Service Urban and Community Forestry Program. The 50-50 cost match can be met by volunteer hours at no cost to the community.

- **Partner Grants** - The First State Resource, Conservation and Development (RC&D) Council
  This program offers mini-grants up to $500 to further its mission to "Provide leadership, initiative, technical support, and direction in developing and carrying out a plan to assist individuals and communities in the conservation and enhancement of their human and natural resources" and to work towards our vision of "prosperous diverse communities effectively developing and conserving the human and natural resources of the First State RC&D Area." Examples of funded projects include urban farm and community or school garden initiatives, invasive species management, establishing or improving community recreational areas, establishing pollinator habitat, or installation of rain gardens.

  RC&D Mini-grant flyer:

  https://agriculture.delaware.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/108/2024/03/RCD-Minigrant-Flyer_Mar-1.pdf

STORMWATER SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

It is recommended that Blades utilizes their Department of Public Works to cover the labor and equipment required for this practice.

SUGGESTED IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

- Nanticoke Watershed Alliance
- Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay

DESIGN

A comprehensive landscape plan can be designed by a landscape architect or similar professional. This will assure that the most appropriate species of tree is chosen for a given location and desired outcome.

PERMITTING

No permits would be needed to install the suggested tree plantings. No permits are needed to clean storm drains and catch basins.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND VOLUNTEERS

Tree planting and maintenance is a popular opportunity for community members to participate in the project. Consider a local community group to lead a volunteer tree planting effort. This is a great community engagement opportunity which could be used to leverage grant funding.

CO-BENEFITS

The co-benefits of trees are numerous and include improved air quality, increased property values, reduced energy consumption, reduced air and water temperatures, improved water quality, higher quality habitat and greater biodiversity, increased carbon storage, and improved cultural support inspiring, calming, and creating space for community interactions. A regularly implemented inspection and maintenance program for the Park's stormwater conveyance system would go a long way in extending the life expectancy of the system.

3 TRIANGLE PARK



Triangle Park, Blades, DE

This small public space at the intersection of River Road and 7th Street offers proportionally sized opportunities for improvement. There are several opportunities to increase the tree canopy but caution must be taken to carefully mark and avoid buried utilities and overhead power lines. A short run of split rail fencing could be constructed along River Road to increase safety along this side of the park from pedestrians. There is space along the side of 7th Avenue to possibly install a rain garden. Buried utilities nearby would need to be located to be certain this suggested practice could be installed at this location.



Triangle Park Rain Garden suggested location (along 7th Street).

Due to the location of this park at a busy intersection of two roads and an active railroad line, it is suggested that a fence be installed along the park's boundary with River Road and 7th Street. A simple two rail split rail would provide a nice aesthetic to define the edge of the park and to improve safety for the young visitors to the location.

MAINTENANCE

Trees - See above maintenance protocols for newly planted trees.

Rain Garden

- Watering - Watering is essential to get plants established. Allow water to trickle slowly so that it penetrates the soil to the roots and does not wash the mulch or soil away. Watering frequency depends on soil type, sun exposure, and outdoor temperatures.

Weeding and Mulching

- Weeds will need to be pulled weekly to prevent invasive plants from overtaking the landscape. Weeds that come up in mulched areas are much easier to hand-pull if you catch them early. Apply mulch around landscape plants to inhibit weeds and conserve water. Do not place mulch within 3" of the base of shrubs, perennials, and trees as this may invite problems with insects and disease. Mulches should be an organic material. Shredded hardwood mulch is preferred, but other materials can be used such as composted wood chips, pine needles, or grass clippings.

Annual Maintenance

- Permits are required for living shoreline implementation. This includes the Virginia Joint Permit Application through the Virginia Marine Resources Commission. If installing hard components, the Living Shoreline Permit Group 2 is required. Once submitted, joint permit applications are distributed to the US Army Corps of Engineers, Virginia DEQ and the locality. Once reviewed, the applicant will address any questions these regulatory agencies have about the application. The James River Living Shoreline Collaborative is available to assist with securing permits.
- A permit may be required depending on the area of land disturbance and whether or not it is within the CBPA buffer, check with Town staff.

Fertilizer

- Trees and shrubs usually do not need to be fertilized. Native plants typically do not require fertilization other than periodic addition of compost for healthy soil. If you decide to fertilize, read the directions and use only organic fertilizers. Plants that look unhealthy may have a nutrient deficiency. Have your soil tested to determine fertilizer needs if unsure.

Pruning

- Minor pruning will not adversely affect trees and shrubs at any time of the year. Major pruning should be done in late winter to early spring. Most perennials need to be divided every 3 to 5 years. Signs to watch for include reduced flowering and development of weak, spindly stems. Cut perennials 4" above the ground in early spring.

MAINTENANCE

Deadheading

- You can extend the flowering period of perennials by removing flower heads as soon as they begin to decline and look unsightly. If the flower heads occur singly on a bare stem, cut that stem back towards the base of the plant to maintain its appearance. For extended fall bloom of tall plants such as asters, cut back by July 4th to 18" tall.

COST

- **Trees** - See above for costs associated with trees.
- **Rain Garden** - Typically $50-100 per square foot.
- **Fencing** - Two-hole split rail fence sections cost $50-$60 per section.

IMPLEMENTATION

Potential Funding Sources

- Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership Program (ORLP)
- Urban and Community Tree Grant Programs
- RC&D Mini-Grant Program

Suggested Implementation Partners

- Blades Economic Development Corporation (BEDCO)

DESIGN

A professional landscaper or engineering firm would be suggested to design the rain garden and draft a planting plan using trees native to Delmarva.

PERMITTING

It is recommended to contact the local Soil Conservation District for guidance on the need for permits. It is imperative that Miss Utility be contacted prior to any soil disturbances to clearly mark any underground utilities on the property.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND VOLUNTEERS:

See above listings for tree plantings

CO-BENEFITS

See above listings for co-benefits.

4 LITTLE MEADOWS COMMUNITY STORMWATER PONDS



Larger of the two stormwater ponds within the Little Meadows Community.
Note the numerous small evergreen pine trees that could be relocated to the upper perimeter of the pond.



Smaller of the two stormwater ponds.
This pond receives overflow from the upland (larger pond) and exhibits the same maintenance needs as the primary treatment pond.

This local community has a Homeowners Association (HOA) which has two stormwater treatment ponds connected by culverts under the road. One large and one smaller sized pond are located within the community and need maintenance.

The larger of the two ponds (primary receiver of runoff) drains into the smaller one downgradient from the larger. The local Soil Conservation District has reached out to Town leadership requesting maintenance be performed to ensure proper function and treatment of stormwater.

MAINTENANCE

The current conditions are characterized by overgrowth of small, naturally germinating native tree species, primarily small pine and sweetgum and several species of grasses that should be mowed. The trees could be easily removed through mechanical mowing of the basin floor during dry periods. Local conservation districts and county regulations across the Delmarva Peninsula require regular maintenance to keep access paths clear and prevent woody vegetation from compromising earthen embankments. Around the upland perimeter of the smaller pond, along the woods line, there are remnants of the original silt fence that was emplaced during its construction and never removed. This temporary installation is meant to prevent soil loss during construction and now is an impediment to maintenance and an unnecessary and unsightly element in the area.

COST

Stormwater pond mowing on the Delmarva typically costs between $150 and $400 per visit for routine maintenance, or $1,500 to $4,000 annually, depending heavily on slope steepness, wetness, and total acreage. Exact pricing requires an on-site evaluation by local contractors. It is most important to prohibit the growth of trees on any berm constructed as excessive tree growth can compromise the integrity of the pond. A qualified contractor (like a professional landscaping firm) should also be capable of removing the old silt fence from the perimeter of the lower pond.

IMPLEMENTATION

Potential Funding Sources

- There are no publicly funded programs to assist with maintenance of stormwater ponds in Delaware.

Suggested Implementation Partners

- Nanticoke Watershed Alliance
- Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay

DESIGN

No design requirement is needed for this recommendation.

PERMITTING

No permits are necessary for tree planting or mowing.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND VOLUNTEERS

Little Meadows Community HOA would be an excellent partner to assist with the recommended improvements.

CO-BENEFITS

See above listing of co-benefits of tree species native to the Delmarva region.

5 TOWN DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS MAINTENANCE BUILDING LANDSCAPING



Blades Department of Public Works building. *The downspouts could be redirected to drain into the garden beds for infiltration and treatment. The beds can be enlarged and constructed to increase permeability.*

The small area fronting the DPW building next to Town Hall would be a great space to rehabilitate. The existing garden beds around the front of the building (and highly visible to visitors to Town Hall) would benefit from a small investment in time and labor. These garden beds could be a fantastic project for the Spade and Trowel Garden Club. Native plants with varying seasonal color and a fresh cover of natural mulch could go a long way to improve the curb appeal of the otherwise underwhelming building façade. Conservation landscaping is the practice of designing and managing outdoor spaces to protect the environment. It replaces traditional lawns or invasive plants with native species to clean water, build healthy soil, and support wildlife, while needing less water and chemical care over its lifespan.



Stormwater retention pond downgradient from the DPW building. *It is suggested that this area receives general maintenance through removal of overgrowth and unwanted plantings.*

Additionally, just downgradient from the building is a small retention pond that received stormwater runoff from the building. It is overgrown with vegetation and as such would benefit from maintenance to remove overgrowth and unwanted plantings.

This would improve the treatment capacity of the facility as well as the aesthetics.

LOCAL RESOURCES

ALLIANCE FOR THE CHESAPEAKE BAY

Name: Tom Leigh, Local Government Specialist
Email: tleigh@allianceforthebay.org
Phone: (443) 995-5570
Address: 151 West Street, Suite 101, Annapolis, MD 21401

NANTICOKE WATERSHED ALLIANCE

Name: Lisa Wool, Executive Director
Email: lisawool@nanticokeriver.org
Phone: 410-430-3273
Address: 121 South Conwell Street, Seaford, DE 19973

SUSSEX SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Name: Jessica Watson, Sediment & Stormwater Program Manager
Phone: 302-856-2105
Address: 23818 Shortly Road, Georgetown, DE VA 19947

SUSSEX COUNTY FORESTER

Name: Sussex County Forester position is currently vacant
Address: 23818 Shortly Road, Georgetown, DE VA 19947

STATE FORESTER

Name: Kyle Hoyd
Email: Kyle.hoyd@delaware.gov

LINKS

1. Green infrastructure: https://www.allianceforthebay.org/green-infrastructure/
2. Allianceforthebay.org: https://www.allianceforthebay.org/
3. Technical Assistance to Brownfield Communities: https://brownfields.wvu.edu/
4. The DNREC Brownfields Development Program Financial Assistance: https://dnrec.delaware.gov/waste-hazardous/remediation/loans-and-grants/
5. Brownfields Revolving Loan Fund: https://dnrec.delaware.gov/waste-hazardous/remediation/loans-and-grants/
6. DNREC certified over 300 sites as Brownfields: https://data.delaware.gov/Energy-and-Environment/Certified-Delaware-Brownfields/2y82-4pak/about_data
7. Economic Impact on Delaware's Economy: The Brownfields Program 2015: https://documents.dnrec.delaware.gov/dwhs/SIRB/Documents/EconImpactpaperIIFinal%207-7-16.pdf
8. UD Social Impact Assessment Report – Sharon Merriman-Nai: https://documents.dnrec.delaware.gov/dwhs/remediation/brownfields/advisory-committee/Brownfields-Social-Impact-Report.pdf
9. Turning Brownfields Green: https://documents.dnrec.delaware.gov/dwhs/remediation/brownfields/Turning-Brownfields-Green.pdf
10. Brownfield Process Flowchart: https://documents.dnrec.delaware.gov/dwhs/remediation/brownfields/Brownfield-Process-Flow-Chart.pdf
11. Brownfields Development Agreement Template: https://www.google.com/url?q=https://documents.dnrec.delaware.gov/dwhs/remediation/brownfields/Brownfields-Development-Agreement-Template.docx&sa=D&source=editors&ust=1789662736017729&usg=AOvVaw3rQAghwH8RFKhe_gqK-rvT
12. Application for Brownfield Certification and Grant Funding: https://documents.dnrec.delaware.gov/dwhs/remediation/brownfields/Brownfield-Certification-and-Grant-Application.pdf
13. Brownfields Grant Funding Policy https://documents.dnrec.delaware.gov/dwhs/remediation/brownfields/Brownfields-Grant-Funding-Policy.pdf

LINKS

14. Brownfields Grant Eligible Expenses Manual and Reimbursement Application Instructions:
https://documents.dnrec.delaware.gov/dwhs/remediation/brownfields/Brownfields-Grant-Funding-Eligible-Expense-Manual.pdf

15. Certified Brownfields List:
https://data.delaware.gov/Energy-and-Environment/Certified-Delaware-Brownfields/2y82-4pak/data

16. Maryland Prohibited Invasive Plant Law and Regulations:
https://mda.maryland.gov/plants-pests/Pages/maryland_invasive_plant_law_and_regulations.aspx

17. Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership Program (ORLP):
https://simpler.grants.gov/opportunity/89d165d3-00db-4330-bc9a-8be4444f2633?zlinkid=0fee8f1e-a154-41d3-b73c-19ffdb47b691

18. Delaware's Urban and Community Forestry Programs:
https://agriculture.delaware.gov/forest-service/urban-and-community/funding-opportunities/

19. Delaware Community Forestry Council:
https://agriculture.delaware.gov/forest-service/urban-and-community/about-us/

20. Tree Friendly Communities:
https://www.google.com/url?q=https://de.gov/treerecognition&sa=D&source=editors&ust=1789665727884030&usg=AOvVaw0_x-eoD_8ZpYSQs3O7ifsb

21. Delaware Community Forestry Council:
https://agriculture.delaware.gov/forest-service/urban-and-community/about-us/

22. Delaware Department of Agriculture Funding Opportunities
https://agriculture.delaware.gov/forest-service/urban-and-community/funding-opportunities/

23. RC&D Mini-grant flyer:
https://agriculture.delaware.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/108/2024/03/RCD-Minigrant-Flyer_Mar- 1.pdf

24. Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership Program (ORLP):
https://simpler.grants.gov/opportunity/89d165d3-00db-4330-bc9a-8be4444f2633?zlinkid=0fee8f1e-a154-41d3-b73c-19ffdb47b691